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BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH			EXAMINER	
PO BOX 747			BANH, DAVID H	
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			4193	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/537,099	<b>Applicant(s)</b> VAN DE BOVENKAMP, ANTONIE SELIS
	<b>Examiner</b> DAVID H. BANH	<b>Art Unit</b> 4193

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-13 and 23 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 14-22 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 02 June 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 06/02/2005
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION*****Claim Objections***

1. Claim 16 is objected to because of the following informalities: The recitation "the rods" in line 4 should be replaced with --the two rods—for clarity. Appropriate correction is required.
2. Claim 19 is objected to because of the following informalities: The recitation "a said bearing surface" should be changed to --bearing surface-- to correct the antecedent basis. Appropriate correction is required.
3. Claim 23 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. Claim 23 fails to limit the subject matter of the printing module recited in claim 1.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
5. Claims 1, 5-8 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weishew (US Patent 6,412,409B2) in view of Uera (5,603,262).

For claim 1: Weishew teaches a printing module (Column 2, lines 44-45, Figure 2, label 10, Print station) provided with an impression roller (Column 2,

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line 52, Figure 2, label 18), a plate cylinder assembly comprising a plate cylinder (column 2, lines 44-46, Figure 2, label 12) which is provided with a print image (column 2, line 46, referring to print image) and which, in use, with interposition of a substrate to be printed, abuts against the impression roller (see contact of Labels 12 and 18 in Figure 2), an anilox roller (column 2, line 50, Figure 2, label 14) and a doctor blade (column 2, lines 51-52, Figure 2, label 16), the doctor blade taking up ink (column 2, lines 50-52) from an ink reservoir (column 5, lines 33-35, Figure 2, labels 82 and 16), the anilox roller being arranged between the doctor blade and the plate cylinder (see Figure 2, position of label 14 between labels 12 and 16), such that a desired amount of ink is taken off the doctor blade by the anilox roller and transferred to the plate cylinder (column 2, lines 49-53), the position of the plate cylinder being settable (column 3, lines 20-22, movable plate cylinder), the position of the anilox roller being settable (column 3, lines 55-60, moveable anilox cylinder), and the impression roller being rotatably bearing-mounted in a main frame (column 3, lines 5-6, Figure 1, label 24), characterized in that the plate cylinder is rotatably bearing-mounted in a first subframe (column 3, lines 1-15, mounted carriage) which is movably connected with the main frame for the purpose of the positioning of the plate cylinder relative to the impression roller (column 3, lines 20-23, line 46-50), while the anilox roller and the doctor blade are rotatably bearing-mounted in a second subframe which is movably connected with the main frame for the purpose of the positioning of the anilox roller relative to the plate cylinder (column 3, lines 5-6, 55-60), movable connections being so designed that a positioning change of the plate cylinder

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relative to the impression roller does not affect the positioning of the anilox roller relative to the plate cylinder (column 3, lines 48-49, clearing the anilox roller) and that a positioning change of the anilox roller relative to the plate cylinder does not affect the positioning of the plate cylinder relative to the impression roller (column 3, lines 48-49, moving the anilox clear of the plate cylinder).

Weishew does not teach that a doctor roller, but instead a doctor blade. However, Uera teaches that a doctor blade with an ink reservoir can be used interchangeably with a doctor roller (column 14, lines 40-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Weishew by using a doctor roller in the place of a doctor blade as suggested by Uera for the purpose continuously removing excess ink from the other rollers without scraping.

For claim 5: Wesihew also teaches that the movable connection between the second subframe and the main frame is realized via a movable connection between the second subframe and the first subframe. Weshiew teaches that the first subframe (Figure 2, label 26, the carriage) is secured by a clamping device including a pivoting lever to the second subframe (column 3, lines 28-35Figure 2, label 24a, subframe of the mainframe). The first subframe is further displaceable (column 3, lines 43-45).

For claim 6: Weishew teaches that the movable connection between the first subframe and the mainframe is a connection pivotable around a first pivot (column 3, lines 27-33, Figure 3, labels 42 and 44).

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For claim 7: Weishew teaches that the movable connection between the first subframe and the second subframe is a connection pivotable around a pivot (column 3, lines 27-33, Figure 3, labels 42 and 44).

For claim 8: Weishew teaches that the movable connection between the second subframe and the mainframe is a pivotable connection around a pivot (column 3, lines 55-56, Figure 3, label 52 and 54).

For claim 23: Weishew teaches that the printing module (column 2, lines 44-45, Figure 2, label 10) is a part of a printing machine (column 1, lines 10-13, "apparatus for printing").

6. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weishew (US Patent 6,412,409B2) and Uera (5,603,262), as applied to claim 1, above in further view of Schaum (US Patent 5,662,038).

Claim 2: The combination of Weishew and Uera teaches all of the elements recited in parent claim 1. The combination does not teach that the plate cylinder assembly is provided with a stop surface, the second subframe being provided with a stop which abuts against the stop surface of the plate cylinder. However, Schaum teaches a stop surface (column 15, claim 9, lines 20-30), it teaches the second subframe is provided with a stop (column 15, claim 9, line 20-22) and Schaum teaches that the stop abuts against the stop surface of the print cylinder (column 15, claim 9, lines 20-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Weishew and Uera by adding the stop and stop

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surface as taught by Schaum for the purpose of being able to slow the print cylinder in necessary and emergency situations.

Claim 3: Schaum further teaches that the stopper member (column 15, lines 20-22, "adjustable stop") is positionally adjustable.

7. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weishew (US Patent 6,412,409B2), Uera (5,603,262) and Schaum (US Patent 5,662,038), as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Anderson (US Patent 3,453,955).

Claim 4: The combination of Weishew, Uera and Schaum teaches all of the limitations of claim 4 as found in the parent claim 2. The combination does not teach that the position of the stop surface may be adjustable relative to the plate cylinder. However, Anderson teaches that a stop surface on a plate cylinder that is positionally adjustable (column 7, lines 20-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Weishew, Uera and Schaum to incorporate the adjustability of the stop position as taught by Anderson for the purpose of being able to more easily stop the cylinder.

8. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weishew (US Patent 6,412,409B2) and Uera (5,603,262), as applied to claim 1 above, in further view of Guaraldi (US Patent 5,301,609) and Lubke (US Patent 5,109,768).

The combination of Weishew and Uera teaches all of the limitations of claim 9 as found in the parent claim 1. The combination does not teach

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a piston cylinder assembly which has a first end connected with the main frame and a second end connected to the first movable subframe such that with the aid of the piston cylinder assembly, the pressure which the plate cylinder exerts in use on the impression roller is settable. However, Guaraldi teaches that a piston and cylinder assembly (see abstract, lines 18-22, Figure 2, labels 140 and 142) that acts between the main frame (see abstract, lines 1-2, Figure 1, label 22, "frame"), which is connected to the main frame on a first end (see abstract, lines 3-4, Figure 2, label 50, "first bracket") and a connected to a movable sub-frame on a second end (see abstract, lines 6-9, Figure 2, label 54, "second bracket"). Lubke teaches that the piston cylinder can aid in setting the pressure which the plate cylinder exerts on the impression roller (column 3, lines 17-26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printing module in the combination of Weishew and Uera by adding the piston taught by Guaraldi so that the piston aids in setting the pressure on the plate cylinder and impression rollers as taught by Lubke for the purpose of being able to drive a web of printing material through the printing module.

9. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weishew (US Patent 6,412,409B2) and Uera (5,603,262), as applied to claim 1 above, in further view of Guaraldi (US Patent 5,301,609).

The combination of Weishew and Uera teaches all of the limitations of claim 10 as found in the parent claim 1. The combination does not teach that a second piston cylinder assembly which has a first end connected with the main

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frame and a second end connected with or abutting against the second subframe, such that with the aid of the piston-cylinder assembly, the second subframe is adjustable relative to the main frame. However, Guaraldi teaches that a piston and cylinder assembly (see abstract, lines 18-22, Figure 2, labels 140 and 142) that acts between the main frame (see abstract, lines 1-2, Figure 1, label 22, "frame"), which is connected to the main frame on a first end (see abstract, lines 3-4, Figure 2, label 50, "first bracket") and is connected to a movable sub-frame on a second end (see abstract, lines 6-9, Figure 2, label 54, "second bracket"). The piston and cylinder assembly additionally aids the subframe in being movable relative to the mainframe (column 12, lines 36-38 of claim 16, Figure 2, labels 140 and 142). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Weishew and Uera by adding the piston taught by Guaraldi for the purpose of moving the frame and subframes.

10. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weishew (US Patent 6,412,409B2), Uera (5,603,262) and Schaum (US Patent 5,662,038) as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Guaraldi (US Patent 5,301,609).

The combination of Weishew, Uera and Schaum teaches all of the limitations of claim 11 as found in the parent claim 2. Weishew does not teach that a second piston cylinder assembly which has a first end connected with the first subframe and a second end connected with or abutting against the second subframe, such that with the aid of the piston-cylinder assembly, the second

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subframe is adjustable relative to the main frame. However, Guaraldi teaches that a piston and cylinder assembly (see abstract, lines 18-22, Figure 2, labels 140 and 142) that acts between the main frame (see abstract, lines 1-2, Figure 1, label 22, "frame"), which is connected to the first subframe on a first end (see abstract, lines 3-4, Figure 2, label 50, "first bracket") and is connected to a movable sub-frame on a second end (see abstract, lines 6-9, Figure 2, label 54, "second bracket"). The piston and cylinder assembly additionally aids the subframe in being movable relative to the subframe (column 12, lines 36-38 of claim 16, Figure 2, labels 140 and 142). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to modify the printing module taught by Weishew, Uera and Schaum by adding a piston taught by Guaraldi for the purpose moving the subframes.

11. Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weishew (US Patent 6,412,409B2) and Uera (5,603,262), as applied to claim 1 above, in further view of Edwards (US Patent 4,222,325).

For claim 12: The combination of Weishew and Uera teaches all of the limitation of claim 12 as recited in parent claim 1. The combination does not teach that the plate cylinder assembly is provided with a stationary shaft on which the plate cylinder is rotatably bearing-mounted, while on opposite sides of the plate cylinder a stop ring is provided which forms the stop surface and is fixedly connected with the stationary shaft while on opposite sides of the plate cylinder a supporting ring is fixedly connected with the stationary shaft.

However, Edwards teaches that the plate cylinder (column 8, line 39, Figure 12,

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label 55) is rotatably mounted on a shaft (column 8, line 41, Figure 12, label 179), a stop ring (column 9, line 42, Figure 12, label 212) which forms a stop surface on annular area (column 9, line 40, Figure 12, label 208) and on opposite sides of the plate cylinder, a supporting ring (column 8, line 43, Figure 12, label 181) is fixedly connected to the shaft. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Weishew and Uera by mounting the plate cylinder rotatably on the stationary shaft while placing a stop ring as taught by Edwards on opposite sides of the plate cylinder and supporting rings for connecting the plate cylinder fixedly to the shaft for the purpose of being able to rotate and stop the cylinder in the process of printing.

For claim 13: Edwards further teaches that the first subframe (column 8, line 47, Figure 12, labels 160, 161) comprises two receiving units (column 8, lines 47-48, Figure 12, labels 168, 169) which receive the shaft and the supporting rings mounted to it.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

12. Claims 14-22 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim 14 is allowable because no art searched or obvious combination of prior art thereof teaches that the receiving units are provided with a supporting surface with a particular curve maintaining the distance between the plate

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cylinder and impression roller and the plate cylinder and anilox roller within the previous structural limitations taught by parent claims 1, 12 and 13.

Claim 15 is allowable because no prior art searched or obvious combination thereof provides a fixing means in the receiving units with the fixating means being located under the plate cylinder assembly with the structural limitations taught by parent claims 1, 12 and 13.

Claims 16-22 are allowable as being dependent on claim 15.

***Conclusion***

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Tao (JP 402009646A). Tao teaches the holding of the anilox roller and the plate cylinder and the impression roller. However, it would not be obvious to combine the teachings of Tao with the system shown in claim 13 and further to hold the cylinder and rollers in positions to fix the distance between them.

Wientjens (US PG Pub 2006/0117971A1). Wientjens teaches the elements of claim 14-22. However, it cannot be relied on because it is a copending application from the same assignee.

Please refer to 37 CFR 1.6(d) and 1.8(a)(2) for filing limitations concerning facsimile transmissions and mailing, respectively.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DAVID H. BANH whose telephone number is (571)270-3851. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7:30AM-5PM Alt. Fri 7:30AM-4PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Long T. Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-1753. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DHB

/Long Nguyen/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner  
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